

borders, situated slightly below a line drawn through center of eyes, somewhat closer to each other than to eyes; eyes brown, extending beyond sides of pronotum.

Pronotum green, densely punctate, very slightly pubescent, ascending nearly straight above head, convex just before suprahumeral, feebly arcuate in middle, dorsum somewhat flattened, semicircular impression very faint; median carina percurrent; humeral horns long and acute, with brown and black markings underneath, extending outward and backward; front of pronotum having long, transverse smooth irregularly-shaped areas dorsomesad of eyes, these areas yellow and shining; posterior process long, slender, sharp, much decurved, reaching to tip of abdomen in females and beyond in males, with brown markings.

Wings smoky, lightly punctate at base, veins brownish. Under surface of body yellow; last ventral segment of female very deeply and roundly notched, base of notch not as broad as *constans* Walk. Ovipositor extending beyond abdomen in a long narrow process. Plates of male broad at base and tapering to a sharp point, very long, extending beyond pygofer, tipped with black. Legs yellow, with white hairs; tarsi and claws somewhat ferruginous.

Described from five females and six males in the collection of the senior author, collected by him at Charleston, Mo., June 19, 1916. Type, allotype and three paratypes deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

References necessary for study in this group:

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A NEW GENUS OF ANTHOMYIIDÆ (DIPTERA).

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The genus herewith described belongs to the subfamily Anthomyiinae though in some respects it resembles Phaoniinae. It differs from all other genera of the family known to me in having a single long bristle near the upper margin of the pteropleura just

below the base of the wing. Recent attempts at a classification of the order have shown a tendency towards the use of the chætotaxy of the pleuræ as a distinguishing character in separating the families Muscidæ and Anthomyiidae. If the absence of bristles or hairs from the hypopleura and pteropleura separates Anthomyiidae from Muscidæ, then many typical species of the former family will require to be placed in Muscidæ. Besides the genus now under consideration the genus *Lispa* (subfamily Lispinæ), several species in *Phaonia*, and at least one in *Eremomyia* have hairs or bristles either on the hypopleura or pteropleura. The presence or absence of these hairs or bristles, while of considerable importance in a general way, does not invariably serve as a basis for the separation of the families Anthomyiidae and Muscidæ.

Emmesomyia gen. nov. Generic Description: *Male*.—Eyes very large, separated by a narrow stripe consisting of the orbits only on the upper half of its length; ocellar bristles long, directed forward. Abdomen narrow, slightly flattened; hypopygium of moderate size, terminating in a recurved hook-like process; apical ventral segment deeply excised centrally; first segment with very strong bristles on middle laterally. Legs and wings similar to those of female.

Female.—Eyes separated by one third the head width; cruciate frontal bristles present; orbitals 5 in number, the median one directed forward; antennæ elongate, third joint much longer than second, rounded at apex; arista hairy; proboscis and palpi normal. Thoracic chætotaxy similar to that of *Hylemyia*, differing only in having a strong bristle on the upper margin of the pteropleura. In other respects similar to *Hylemyia* except that the third vein has several setulæ at base, both above and below.

Type, *Emmesomyia unica*, n. sp.

Emmesomyia unica n. sp. *Female*.—Black, densely covered with pale gray pruinescence. Frons and face with dense whitish pruinescence, that on orbits slightly silvery; antennæ black, basal 2 joints rufous; apical portion of proboscis glossy black; palpi yellow. Mesonotum slightly yellowish behind humeri, and with 4 blackish vittæ on the anterior portion of disc, the inner pair rather widely separated, narrower than the outer pair and not extending caudad of suture; center of disc with a distinct yellowish longitudinal streak, scutellum yellowish at apex. Abdomen with basal segment yellowish on each side of dorsum and usually some yellow markings on some of the other segments. Legs reddish yellow, mid and hind legs with the coxæ and tarsi infuscated. Wings clear. Squamæ white. Halteres whitish yellow.

Frons one third the width of head, slightly narrowed posteriorly; third antennal joint nearly three times as long as second, rather broad; arista slender, basal joint very short, hair moderately long; cheeks not as high as width of third antennal joint, marginal bristles sparse but very strong. Mesonotum with 3 postsutural dorso-centrals; 2 pairs of strong acrostichals proximad of suture, prealar bristle half as long as the one behind it. Strong bristles on abdomen confined to apices of segments. Fore tibia with 1 strong bristle on middle of posterior surface; mid tibia with 3 bristles, 2 on postero-dorsal surface and 1 on posterior close to the lower one of the former pair; hind tibia with 2 postero-dorsal, 3 antero-dorsal, and 2 antero-ventral bristles. Costal spine very short; last section of fourth vein but little longer than preceding section.

Length, 6.5-7 mm.

Type, Savoy, Ill., May 23, 1916. Paratypes, Algonquin, Ill., June 12, 1897 (Nason), Homer, Ill., June 17, 1917 (Malloch).

I captured the type specimen on the trunk of an apple tree in an orchard at Savoy, near Urbana. Nothing is known of the immature stages.

Emmesomyia apicalis n. sp. *Male and Female*.—Differs from the foregoing species in having the antennæ and palpi black and the mid and hind femora more or less brownish at apices.

Structure and chaetotaxy as in *unica*.

Length, 4.5-6 mm.

Type, Dubois, Ill., May 23, 1917. Paratypes, Dongola, Ill., May 12, 1917, Savanna, Ill., June 3, 1917. Allotype male, White Heath, Ill., June 3, 1917. Taken by the writer in sweeping vegetation on margin of woods.

THE GEOMETRID GENUS *BARNESIA*.

In 1910 Mr. Grossbeck proposed the name *Barnesia* for a species from Arizona (Journal N. Y. Ent. Soc., p. 207). It now appears that *Barnesia* was used as early as 1901 (Ann. Cient. Paraguay) by Bertoni for a supposed new genus of Dendrocolaptid birds. The moth may take the name *Eubarnesia* nov. nom., type *Eubarnesia ritaria* Grossb.

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